DROSERA ANNUA SP. NOV.

By E. L. Reed

Annual, with slender tap root. Leaves all basal forming a rosette, varying in color from deep green to red, clothed with red glandular hairs; 5 mm. to 12 mm. long. Leaf blades suborbicular to nearly triangular, gradually tapering into dilated petioles which are copiously supplied with glandular hairs; blades much shorter than the petioles. Scapes, 1 to 3, slender, 1 cm. to 10 cm. high, glandular pubescent, racemes, 1 to 5 flowered; corolla of 3 (rarely 1, 2, or 4) petals, rose-colored; remaining convolute or rarely opening about 2 mm. to 4 mm.; petals 2.5 mm. to 6 mm. long; peduncles short, glandular pubescent; calyx green, glandular. Seeds dark brown, tuberculate. April to June.

Drosera annua is quite common in open oak woods, abandoned fields, pine barrens, and is sometimes found in moist sand around ponds. It grows with no apparent inconvenience in soils that

Fig. 1. *Drosera annua*, sp. nov.

for weeks will have as low a water content as 6 per cent. to 8 per cent.

I have specimens collected near College Station, Houston, and Jacksonville, Texas, and specimens have been sent to the New

York Botanical Garden, Missouri Botanical Garden, the National Herbarium, and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Drosera annua seems to be closely related to *D. brevifolia*, from which it differs in its smaller corolla, rose-colored petals, less pubescence, and drier habitat.

In one of my field trips in April, 1914, I was surprised to find a species of *Drosera* growing in an open oak wood that is invading an abandoned field. It was growing among such flowers as *Sabbatia campestris*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Alsinopsis Nuttallii*, *Linum multicaule*, *Lechea Drummondii*, and *Opuntia grandiflora*. An attempt to classify it failed and a close study of it this spring convinced me that it is an undescribed species.

A VISIT TO THE PINE BARRENS

By W. A. Murrill

The program of the Twentieth Anniversary of the New York Botanical Garden included a visit to the pine barrens of New Jersey on Friday, September 10, under the guidance of Mr. Percy Wilson, chairman of the field committee of the Torrey Botanical Club. The party of about fifty botanists left New York on the Atlantic City express at 9:50 A.M. and arrived at Tom's River at 12:20, where lunch was served.

The day was clear and warm, with a pleasant breeze. Coats and other impediments were left at the hotel and the party was soon in the barrens among small pine trees and huckleberry bushes. The soil being chiefly sand and the water level low, fleshy fungi developed lower down in the soil than usual and emerged through the sand and leaf-mold, usually bringing up considerable soil with them. This was particularly true of *Russula delica* and *Melanoleuca equestris*. I learned to look for these species by prying into what appeared to be mole hills.

As the season was dry, very few fleshy fungi were found, but these were mostly of interest. A number of parasitic and woody forms were discovered which will not be listed here.

At about six o'clock, our special car came for us and we dined *en route*, arriving in New York at 9:45 P.M., having enjoyed a